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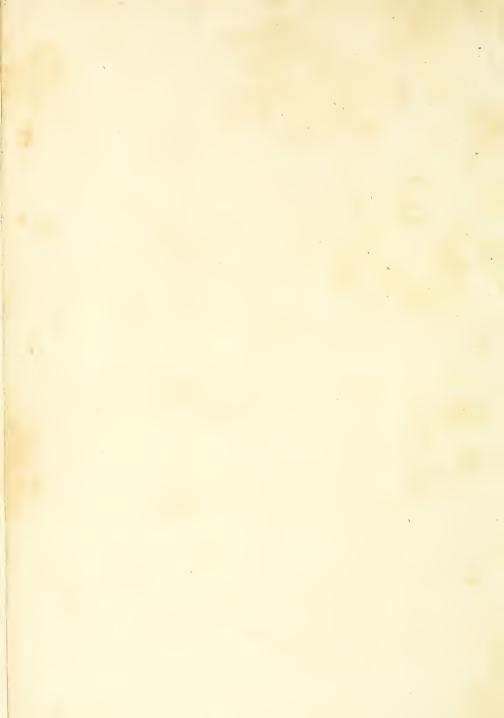












David Avery

# Continuation

OF THE

## NARRATIVE

Of the State, &c. of the

Indian Charity-School,

At LEBANON, in Connecticut;

From Nov. 27th, 1762, to Sept. 3d, 1765.

By Eleazar Wheelock, A. M. 711-1779

Pastor of a Church in Lebanon.





BOSTON:

Printed by RICHARD and SAMUEL DRAPER, in Newbury-freet, 1765.

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#### A

Continuation of the NARRA-TIVE, &c. of the Indian Charity-School in Lebanon.

株?参数 NARRATIVE of this School was published in the Year 1763. In which may be feen the original Design, Rise, and Progress of it from its Beginning to Nov. 27th, 1762; together with the Grounds and Reasons for profecuting the Plan which has hitherto been purfued; and which, by the Smiles of Heaven, has been remarkably succeeded. The following Pages are defigned to exhibit to the Reader, the State of faid School from the above Date to September 3d, 1765; by which may appear to the impartial and candid Reader, the fingular Smiles of Divine Providence, by which it has been hitherto supported, and the encouraging Prospects of it's future and extensive Usefulness.

August

August 1st, 1762, Mr. James Lesley began to teach this School. And by the generous Donation of his painful Labours for almost 9 Months; and of the Reverend Mr. Charles Feffry Smith for about 3 Months; and about 6 Weeks of another young Gentleman, (who chuses to be nameless;) it was kept in the best Manner from the above mentioned Date 'til September 17th, 1763, free from any other Cost for Tuition, than the Masters Board, and a few Months Horse-keeping. And the whole of my Disbursements from November 27th, 1762, to November 27th, 1763, (including part of Mr. Kirtland's Support at College; and the fitting out and Support of Samuel Ashpo in his short Mission of about six Weeks to Jeningo, from whence he was obliged to retreat, on account of the Rupture of the Nations round about, with the English, after preaching to them 10 Days) I say, the whole Amount, charged at the Rates I mentioned in my former Narrative, is, in sterling Money,

The Ballance of my former Ac- $\begin{cases}
f. & s. & d. \\
272 & 14 & 11 \\
57 & 0
\end{cases}$ Count was

£.329 14  $II_{\frac{1}{3}}$ 

[In this Time the Number of the Charity

Scholars was generally 23.]

What Tuition was charged before Mr. Lefley's generous Intentions were known, has fince been taken off the Account.

Dona

## [ 5 ]

Danations received between Non anth we for
Donations received between Nov. 27th, 1762
and Nov. 27, 1763, are as follow: Sterling.
£. s. d.
From the Honorable General Assembly of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, 75l. 12s. L. M. is \$ 56 14 0
vince of the Magacoujens-Day, 751. 128. L. M. 185
From the Honorable General Assembly of the Province of New Hampshire, 501. Sterl. Advance 21.10. per Ct. 51 50
From the Han Landon Commissioners in Roston vol 2
From the Hon. London Commissioners in Boston, 101. 7 10 0
From Mr. John Smith, Merchant, in Boston, 20 0 0 From Mr. William Dickson of Edinburgh, - 5 0 0
From a Lady, in England, unknown, 10l. Sterling)
with additional Advantage, mentioned in my for- > 14 0 0
mer Narrative )
Private Donations in my Journey to Portsmouth,
Private Donations in my Journey to Portsmouth, (the most of which were of the Congregation under the Rev. Mr. Parsons in Newbury) 591.7s.4d.
der the Rev. Mr. Parsons in Newbury) 591.78.4d.)
Private Donations from feveral Quarters 25 12 3
Private Donations from several Quarters - 25 12 3 Interest of Subscriptions - 101. 193. $8\frac{1}{3}$ is $8\frac{1}{4}$ $9\frac{1}{2}$
£. 232 16 6½
To which add,
11. 13s. 4d. lawful Money for Isaiah Uncaus's Sup-
port from September 26th, to Novemb. 26, 1762, 1 50 not reckoned in former Account, is -
An Error in former Account  Advance on 79 l. 10. Sterling, suppose 81. per Cent. 6 7 2
not reckoned in former Account \ 6 7 2
£.250 8 8½
Ballance referred to Account in the next Page - 79 6 3
,
£.329 1411½
Received also a valuable Collection of Books from an Honorable
Society in London, for promoting religious Knowledge among
the Door .

The

the Poor.

Sterling. The Ballance of my Account with the School, Nov. 27th, > 79 1763, agreeable to the foregoing

Disbursements for the School ? from November 27th, 1763, to November 27th, 1764. (including Expences of fitting out David Fowler to accompany Mr. Occom in his Miffion; also the fitting out and supplying of Foseph Wool- 291 14 45 ley to accompany Mr. Kirtland into the Indian Country, and tarry through the Winter at Onohokwage; also part of Mr. Kirtland's College Expences

(In this Time the Number of Charity Scholars was generally 23.)

f. 371 0 72

Donations received between November 27	th,
1763, and November 27th, 1764, are as f	ol-
low. Sterlin	
From the Honorable General Assembly of the Pro-) f. s.	
vince of the Massachusetts-Bay, 1081.—law- ful Money is	
ful Money is ) From the Honorable London Commissioners in ?	
Boston, 201—lawful Money is \ 15	0
From the Presbyterian Congregation in New York, 2	
a Confection of 1201. Ive to 107k Currency - 18 )	
From one of the Friends who chuses to be name- less, 100 Dollars 22 10	0
From Dr. Redman of Philadelphia, 24 Dollars 5 8	0
From unknown Persons in Newbury, 341. 16s. 26 2	7분
10d. L. M 15)	
Private Donations, &c. from feveral Quarters - 35 3	63
Interest of Subscriptions, 7l. 8s. 51 L. M. is - 5 II	4
258 5	64
To which add,	
What I have received for Tuition more than what ?  I have paid to Schoolmasters - 2 1	04
Ballance referred to Account in the next Page - 110 14	01
371 0	7 ±

Benefactions for Mr. Kirtland, through my Hands, are included in the above private Donations. But of that which was given immediately to him, in his Journey to Boston, previous to his Mission, no Account is made.

Received also in June 1764, a neat Pair of Globes, and a valuable Collection of Books, from the Rev. Dr. Andrew Gifford of London. And, at the same Time, a valuable Collection of Books from the Rev. John Erskine and Mr. William Dickinson, of Edinburgh, and an honorable Society in Edinburgh for promoting reliligious Knowledge among the Poor.

The

The Ballance of the foregoing Account, Novemb.

27th, 1764,

Difburfements for the School from Nov. 27, 1764,
to May 27, 1765, including Cloathing bought for
the Miffionaries and Schoolmafters, preparatory
to their being fent forthinto the Indian Country

[In this Time the Number of Charity Scholars was 26.]

364 19 04

March 12th, 1765, the Board of Correspondents met to examine Mr. Titus Smith and Mr. Theophilus Chamberlain, of their Qualifications for Missionaries; and approved them. And also examined and approved David Fowler, a Montauk Indian, and Joseph Woolley and Hezekiah Calvin, Delawares, for Schoolmasters among the Indians. They also examined Jacob Fowler, a Montauk, Moses, Johannes, Abraham Primus, Abraham Secundus, and Peter, Mohawks; and approved them as well accomplished for Schoolmasters, excepting their Want of Age; and therefore appointed them to serve in the Capacity of Ushers, under the Direction and Conduct of the Missionaries.

The Missionaries were ordained April 24th-at which Time we had not one Penny in Stock to Support the great Charge of executing the Plan we had lain, as may appear by the Account connected herewith: nor any where to look or depend for the same, but upon him who disposes the Hearts of Men as he pleases, to The Missionaries and Schoolmasters accomplish his own Deligns. were cloathed, and surnished with four Horses, Furniture, &c. &c. &c. with all convenient Speed; and had no Occasion to wait one Day to be furnished with a present Supply of Money for the Support of their several Missions; and all sat out, viz. David Fowler on the 29th of April -- Messieurs Smith and Chamberlain on the 19th of June-and, on the 25th of the same, the Rest of the Schoolmasters followed them (excepting Jacob Fowler who was detained with a View, if God thould open a Door for it, to accompany an English Youth to a yet more remote Tribe, to learn their Language, and fit for a Mission among them) and carried

with them some present Supply for Mr. Kirtland.

This Board of Correspondents in the Colony of Connecticut, commissioned for Indian Affairs by the honorable Society in Scatland for propagating Christian Knowledge, was formed July 4th,

1764.

- / -		
Donations received between Nov. 27th,	176	54
	1/0	43
and May 27th, 1765, are as follow:	1:	
	rling	•
From the Honorable General Affembly of the Province of the Massachusetts - Bay, 361—lawful Money, - is  From the Honorable London Commission - September 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19	_	
of the Province of the Maffachusetti- 27 Bay, 361—lawful Money, - is	O	O
Day, 301.—lawful Money, 18)		
Bay, 361.—lawful Money, - is  Bay, 361.—lawful Money, - is  From the Honorable London Commission  ners in Boston, 101.—L. M is  Public Collection at Concord, 81, 14 is		
ners in Bosson, 101.—L. M is 5	10	0.
Public Collection at Concord, 81. 14 is 6	10	6
1. ± 6		
Public Collection at Newbury, 231. 10s. ?		
8d. LM - is 5 17	13	0
Public Collection at Newbury, 23l. 10s. }  8d. L M - is }  Public and private Collections at Portf- is }  mouth; 36l. 2s. 3d is }  Sundry Articles of Cloathing, &c. from fundry charitably disposed Persons in Newbury, amounting to 41l. 0s. 2½, }  L M. of which no Charge has been made to the School	I	QI
# mouth; 361. 2s. 3d is 5 2/	1	04
Sundry Articles of Cloathing, &c. from		
fundry charitably disposed Persons in		
Newbury, amounting to 411. os. $2\frac{1}{2}$ , \ 0	0	O
L M. of which no Charge has been		
6 made to the School		
F 35-6 7		
From Messieurs Jonathan Williams and Samuel?	3	9
Austin, of Boston 5	1	•
From Mr. William Dickson, of Edinburgh - 20	0	0
	0	0
From Benjamin Pemberton, Esq; of Roxbury - 10	0	. 0
	0	0
	18	4 4
Interest of Subscriptions 31. 198. lawful Money, is 2	19	3
***************************************		
To which add,		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Several Articles of the Goods received from New-		
bury, which were not needed for the School, \ 4	9	334
I have disposed of	•	1
	-5 -	IO4
Ballance referred to Account in the next Page - 211	13	2
		-

.. £. 364 19 04 May

Sterli	ing.
£. s.	, d.
May 27th, 1765. Then due to me from the School agreeable to the foregoing Account	3 2
Disbursements for the School from May 27th to	
September 3d, 1765, including the fitting out of the Missionaries and Schoolmasters with Mo-	
ney, Horses, Saddles, &c. and paying Part of \$ 254	7 91
Mr. Chamberlain's Debts at College, and Mo-	, , ,
ney for the Relief of Mr. Occom, and to support	
his short Mission to the Six Nations this Summer.	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

466 0 114

September 3d, 1765. Ballance due at this Time from me to the School, Errors and Omissions excepted - - - 30 12

£. 496 12 11\$

And as these Accounts may likely go where Gentlemen will likely be in no Capacity to judge of the Reasonableness of the Charges I have made therein, I thought it might therefore be satisfactory to have them examined, and the Reasonableness of them certified by Gentlemen of most public and established Characters among us; and accordingly have submitted them to three of the Honorable His Majesty's Council in this Vicinity for that Purpose; whose Certificate is as follows:

" CONNECTICUT -- Lebanon, 6th September, 1765.

"HESE certify, that on the Desire of the Reverend Mr.

\*\*Eleazar Wheelock, Pastor of the Second Church of

Christin Lebanon, we the Subscribers examined his Accompts

relative to the Charity-School for Indians, &c. under his Care

and Direction, from the 27th of November, 1762, to the 3d

Day of this Instant, September; and are of Opinion, that the

Charges made therein for Board, Tuition, Cloathing, and

other Necessaries, are just and reasonable, and could not have

been obtained at a lower Price in this Place, during said Time.

"JONATHAN TRUMBULL,
"HEZEKIAH HUNTINGTON,
"ELIPHALET DYER.

Donations received between May 27th and Sept. 3d, 1765, are as follow: ( From John Philips, Efq; of Exeter 100 Dollars 22 10 Received in my Journey to Portsmouth, &c., about the From Lady Pepperrell of Kittery 20 Dollars From a Lady in England, unknown From Mr. Samuel Savage, Merchant, in London 20 From the Hon. London Commissioners in Boston, 101. L. M. is From the Hon. General Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, 721.L. M.is Public and private Collections at Salem, 361. Is. 6d. L.M. is Collected by the Reverend Public Collections at 2 Societies in Ip/wich, 161. 113. 8d. Beginning of Public Collection at Rowley, 151. is and Public and private Collections at Whitaker Newbury, 801. 55. 23 Public and private Collections at Portsmouth, 431. 10s. Public Collection at York, 91. 28. 4d. is 6 Public Collection at Stratham, 71. 10. is 5 Public Collection at Exeter, 221. is 6 . Private Donations from various quarters 16 01 397 From several Gentlemen in Philadelphia, 181. 58 19 10 Philadelphia Currency, From the reformed Protestant Dutch Church in New-York, a Collection of 881. 6s. 6s. New-York Currency, received June 18th, being the Day before the Missionaries sat out on their Journey Received of the Treasurer of the Colony of Connecticut, some of the Collections made in a few Societies, pursuant to a Brief granted by the Hon. General Assembly of said Colony in Favour of this School, before the late unhappy Rupture with the Indians, gave such a Turn to the Minds of People, that it was thought prudent to suspend any further Collections 'til a more favourable Opportunity should appear, when it is hoped fomething generous will be done, 331.178.1 is ] 16 65 Private Donations Interest of Subscriptions, 31 6s. L. M. 488 To which add. Several Articles of the Goods received from Newbury, together with several Articles of Goods

bought at Boston, which were not needed for

the School, and I have disposed of

£. 496 12 113

About £.26.—lawful Money of the Donations mentioned in the foregoing Account, has not yet come into my Hands, though it be well fecured; which, with what has been taken up upon my Credit, and not bro't into the foregoing Account, because the Sums cannot yet be precifely known, being at a great Distance, do more than equal the Ballance mentioned in Page 10, as due from me to the School: fo that there is at present nothing in Stock, more than the small Supply for a few Month's which the Missionaries have with them, to support all the Expence of three Missionaries, one Interpreter, and eight School-Masters, in the Wilderness, at the Distance of three, four, and five hundred Miles from hence; besides what must be done for the Assistance of Mr. Occum, who has a Wife and 7 Children.

The Missionaries and School-Masters being authorized by the Board of Correspondents, sat out as before-mentioned; Mr. Smith for Onohokwage, agreeable to the Desire of the Indians there, which they sent in Writing to this Board March 12th, by good Peter (otherwise called Gwedelhes Agwirondongwas) their Messenger. This Place is on Susquehanna-River, where several Missionaries have heretofore been; and especially the Rev. Mr. Hawley, who laboured among them for several Years, with good Evidences of the saving Effects of his Labours, in several Instances.—

To this Party the Rev. Mr. Forbes and Mr. Rice were fent by the Honorable corresponding Scotch Commissioners in Boston, and gathered a Church consisting of 12 or 14 Members in 1762. But the last Spring the Famine prevailed in that Place before Mr. Smith could get there, so that the Indians were obliged to remove and disperse, in order to get a living, 'til their Corn should be fit to eat. And accordingly, Mr. Smith, with Mr. Gunn his Interpreter, went to the largest Party of them, who were for the present set down by the Lake Utsage, at the Head of Susquehanna-River; where he put Moses, one of the aforementioned Mohawk Boys, into a small School, instead of Joseph Woolley who was appointed School-master to that Tribe, but was then sick at Cherry-Valley. The Account of this School I give in the Words of Mr. Smith's Letter, dated at faid Lake, August 3d 1765. "I am every Day diverted and pleased with a View of Moses and his School; as I can sit in " my Study, and fee him and all his Scholars " at any Time, the School-House being nothing but an open Barrack. And I am much pleased to see 8, 10, or 12, and sometimes more Scholars fitting round their Bark " Table, fome Reading, fome Writing, \* and others a Studying; and all engaged, to appearance, with as much Seriousness and Attention

<sup>\*</sup> We have found it useful to put them to Writing as soon as they can spell.

"tention as you will see in almost any wor"shipping Assembly: and Moses at the Head
"of them with the Gravity of a Divine of Fis"ty or Threescore. How agreeable such a
"Sight would be to you, is not hard to guess!
"I expect this School will be much larger
"when it comes to Onohokwage, as there are
"but a few here, and many of those that are,
"upon the Account of the present Scarcity,
"are obliged to employ their Children. The
"School at Onohokwage will doubtless be large
"enough for Joseph and Moses both."—

Toseph Woolley lived with this Party of Indians at Onohokwage last Winter, in order to teach their Children, and learn their Langarge. But there were not many of them inchined to fend their Children to learn English. The Chief Sachem faid, they might learn enough in Indian; which Notion, I suppose, he and that Party imbibed from some white People who had been there. But after Peter's return to them from hence in the Spring, they feemed unanimously inclined to have an English School set up; and are much engaged to introduce Agriculture among them, and have lately petitioned carneflly to be affifted therein by the English, and desire to have Mills built, and a Blacksmith settled with them, and fo many of the English to settle among them, as shall be necessary to instruct them in these Affairs. They promife they will observe and obey to their utmost, all the Advice and Instruction sent them by Peter last Spring .-They They have promifed to build a House for Jofeph Woolley, and help him fence some Lands
for Tillage, and for keeping Cows, &c. and
to do all on their Part, and within their Power,
to enable him to govern and teach their Children. And I hope soon to hear, that he and
Moses are settled in a large School at that Place.
This is a remarkable Alteration in their Disposition. The like also, David Fowler informs
me, appears in the Indians at Oneida, about
a hundred Miles distant from thence.

Mr. Chamberlain, after he had fettled feveral Indian Boys in Schools in feveral Indian Towns in the Mohawk Country; viz. Hezekiah Calvin in a School of 24 Scholars, Abraham Primus in one of 16, and Abraham Secundus in one of 11; was about to go with the Oneidaes, on their return to their Country, which they also had been obliged to leave, on account of the Famine there. At that Place he purposed to spend the most of his Time this Year; and takes Johannes with him for his Interpreter, who has hitherto served him in that Capacity; and at proper Seasons to visit the Schools which he has erected.

David Fowler met with a kind Reception among the Indians at Oneida; and fet up a School among them in May, confisting of 26 Scholars, and continued in it some Weeks. He also taught a singing School, in which the Indians made great Proficiency, and had learned well to carry three Parts to several Tunes.

They

They promifed to build him a House, and began to prepare Materials, (i.e. HemlockBark) to build it. They also promised him a free Use and Improvement of their Lands, and to affift him in clearing and fencing them; and were many ways exerting themselves to set up Husbandry, and desired him to instruct them therein. But by reason of the Famine which prevailed among them, they were obliged to remove with their Children 'til their Corn should be fit to eat; and desired David to come down to New-England, and procure a Carpenter, who might be able to build them Houses, make Ploughs, Carriages, &c. for them; and defired he would return to them when they should be able to subsist in their Country; which he has also done. They also promised to send their Children to School, and fuitably encourage him in governing them, &c. He yet finds difficulty in communicating to them the Things of Religion, not being sufficiently Master of their Language, and having no skilful Interpreter with him. But he hopes this will be foon remedied by his becoming compleat Master of their Tongue.

Mr. Kirtland, who went among that favage and brutish Tribe, the Senecas, last Fall, soon after the Peace was settled with them, to learn their Language, and sit himself, and prepare the Way for a Mission among them, was obliged, on account of the Famine which prevailed

vailed in that Country, to come to Mohawk-River, two Hundred Miles, last June, for Supplies; and brought with him 13 Seneca Boys, to assist him in carrying his Provisions to that Country. Soon after they came down, 12 of the Boys were taken sick with a Dysentery, and four of them died. The rest recovered, and are returned with Mr. Kirtland.

Mr. Kirtland has furprifingly infinuated himself into their Affection and Esteem. Their Jealousies of him, which at first were very strong, are now removed. They are fond of his continuing with them; and he hoped, foon on his return to them, to be able to fet up a large School among them. And as foon as he is become sufficiently Master of their Language, they expect to hear great Things from him. And if God shall mercifully preserve this Youth to accomplish the Plan laid for him, on which there has evidently been the Smiles of Heaven hitherto, it will perhaps be esteemed, when it shall be fully known in 'all the Circumstances of it, to have been as extraordinary an Undertaking of this kind, as has ever been in this Land.

His Excellency Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, (whose Understanding and Influence in Indian Affairs, is, I suppose, greater than any other Man's, and for whose indefatigable and successful Labours to settle and secure a Peace with the several Tribes who have lately been at War with us, our Land and Nation are,

under God, chiefly indebted) has not been wanting in his Care and Endeavors for Mr. Kirtland's Safety and Usefulness among them.

But these Affairs are many of them yet so new, and my Distance from the Missionaries so great, and no Post to keep up a Correspondence with them, that my Accounts at prefent must needs be very imperfect: Nor am I yet able any further to ascertain the Number of Indian Children now at the feveral Schools in the Wilderness. However, all Accounts I have yet received, agree, that there is an unusual Desire of Knowledge among those who have got a littleUnderstanding of Christianity; and a great Willingness, and, in many Instances, a Desire to have their Children taught. -Their Jealousies of the English, seem more than ever to be removed. - Missionaries and School-masters are received and treated with more Respect and Kindness than usual.—And among some Parties, such a Desire and Engagedness to introduce Agriculture, and depend upon that, instead of rambling and hunting, for a Living, as has never been before known: and a Motive hereto with many of them feems to be, that they and their Children may be in a better Capacity to receive Instruction, than is possible while they are on their fishing and hunting Marches hundreds of Miles together.

And by the Way I would observe, that if only here and there a Tribe were civilized,

christianized,

christianized, and Husbandry introduced among them, what agreeable Places of Retreat might these be for our Missionaries! And what a Saving of the great Expence for their Support, which cannot be avoided, fo long as their Provisions are to be transported such a great Distance! Besides the many useful Intelligences they will have from a Priscilla and Aquila there, and many comforting and animating Confiderations fuggested to encourage and strengthen them in the Work of the Lord! And I would humbly propose to Consideration, whether the Advantages we may expect hereby, will not be worth all the Cost and Pains that will be necessary to assist the poor Creatures to fet up Husbandry, and give them all necessary Instruction in the Practice of it? I conceive the necessary Expence for this will not be vastly great. And when it is once introduced into a few Places, they will foon be able to affist their Brethren, and so carry the Practice still further into other Tribes. I doubt not, the Thoughts of Gentlemen of Penetration; will at once fuggest many and very great Advantages that may accrue to the general Defign hereby.

And as DivineProvidence has always from the first prevented me with seasonableSupplies, before the Case came to extremity, or to be at all distressing, however threatning the Appearances have often been; so I would hope in the same Fountain of Goodness to supply

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these growing Necessities. And this I think we may do with the more Considence, as we have endeavoured to go no faster in the Assair, than to observe the Openings, and follow the plainest Dictates of Providence in every Step that has been taken. And hitherto scarce a Step has been taken, but God has evidently made it to prosper. If the Cause be God's, and the Course we steer right, it is safe enough.

But I would humbly propose to Consideration, whether as swift a Progress of this Work as may be, is not likely to be attended with greater Success proportionable to the Expence, than a more leiturely Procedure? which will not have that Tendency to awaken their Attention, convince their Consciences, and provoke them to Emulation; and which will give the Adversaries to it much more Oppor-

tunity to embarrass the Way.

It feems to me, that the peculiar Circumstance of the Newness of the Thing, and Refolution of God's People to accomplish it, and to do it by such Means and Endeavours, as must necessarily appear great and strange to the Savages, is, in itself, likely to have great Force and Instuence to make them hear attentively, and consider closely, the Nature, Importance, and Evidence of the Things spoken to them; and to convince them effectually of the Sincerity of our Intentions towards them, while they see our Practice to be so agreeable to the vast Importance of the Errand on which

we come to them. And while our Endeavours are used, as they now are, so much by their own Sons, we have a great additional Advantage to avoid the mischievous Essects of those Jealousies and Suspicions which they have so long entertained, that, notwithstanding all our Pretentions, there is a secret Plot laid to get away their Lands, and make a Prey of them.

The Number of Charity-Scholars now belonging to this School, is eighteen; besides the five Mohawk Boys before-mentioned, as employed in the Indian Country, who are expected to return to the School next Winter. Eleven of these are Males, [5 English and 6 Indians] and seven Indian Females. Two of these English and two Indian Boys, are designed to be coupled, an English and an Indian, and to be sent into some remote Tribes next Spring, if Providence shall savour it, to learn their Languages, and prepare for a Mission among them.

I am daily expecting two more Delaware Boys, and one from Narraganset; and before Winter, if they may be well chosen, a Number from the Six Nations, among which is the Grandson to the Onondaga Sachem. And I have the Pleasure of thinking, that the Boys I

have, are in general, very promising.

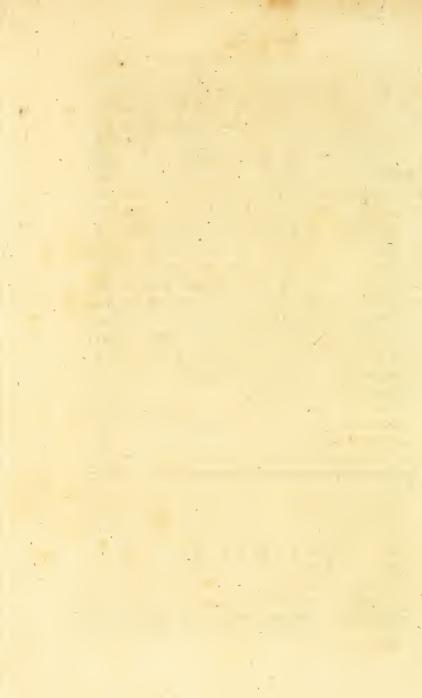
It was generally thought, before I had any Boys from the Mohawk Country, that neither the Parents could be perfuaded to fend,

nor their Children to come to School, at such a great Distance. And the first three who came, appeared to come with great Caution and Fear—brought each of them an Horse with them, prepared to return in haste, if there should be occasion. But so great is the Alteration in this Respect, that the Dissiculty now is not in procuring what Number I please; but in obtaining such as are promising, and such as are, on account of their Families, of greatest Importance to their Tribes.

I would take this Opportunity to renew my Thanks to the kind Benefactors of this School, for those generous Benefactions, by which it has, through the Divine Bleffing, continued to this Time. And defire the Continuance of their fervent Supplications at the Throne of Divine Grace, for all that Light, Direction, and Affistance, which shall be necessary, for all those who are any way actively concerned in promoting the important Design; and for that Bleffing of God upon all Endeavours, without which the best Plans, and most vigorous Efforts to put them in Execution, will be to no Purpose. And I perswade myself, that the growing Prospects of Success, will be a further and very strong Inducement to that Liberality, which will bear Proportion to the great Expences necessary therein. And especially if it be considered, that these young Gentlemen who are employed in this Business,

and are exposed to all the Hardships and Dangers of the Wilderness, without any comfortable Habitation, or any Accommodations to indulge the Pleasures of the natural or social Life, have entered upon this Service, not through any Necessity, or want of any lucrative and honorable Posts they might desire among their Brethren; but only to ferve the great Defigns of advancing the Kingdom of the Redeemer, and the Salvation of the Souls of Men. And they ask for, and desire no other Reward for all their Service, but to be supported while they are employed in it. And I am perswaded, that the Accounts themfelves of their Expences, when Time shall give an Opportunity to fet them in a true Light, will be sufficient Evidence of their Prudence and Frugality.

## FINIS.



The Continuation of Mr. WHEELOCK's Narrative being printed off before a Receipt of the following by the Printers, they are necessarily obliged to subjoin it as

### AN APPENDIX.

LEBANON, Oct. 11. 1765.

The Reverend Mr. Chamberlain returned from his Mission among the Six Nations, last Friday, (accompanied by two Oneyada Boys, for this School) to procure another Missionary for one of the Places where he has been preaching among the Mohawks and Oneyadas; and to get Recruits and Supplies of Necessaries for the Winter, for himself and the Schoolmasters, who design to winter with the Indians.

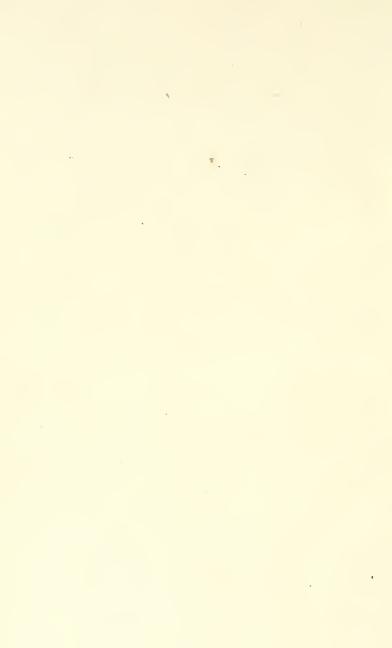
He informs me, that the Indian Schoolmasters have, in general, conducted very well: are received chearfully, and treated kindly; and that there are now in their several Schools, 127 Children; and that he had provided another School of upwards of 20 Children more, for *Peter*; but he was taken sick, and could not enter into it—which is ready for him, or another,

next Spring.

Mr. Chamberlain also informs me, that he has lately made a Tour among the Onendagas (accompanied with Delegates from the Mobawks and Oneyadas) and preached to them, where never any Missionary had been before. That the Representative of that whole Tribe, told him, after a Consultation of two Days among themselves, that they were all agreed to receive Christianity, and would have him be easy in his Mind, and know, that from that Day they should be glad to be instructed; and defired him to tarry and preach to them. And when he left them he told them he would do his Endeavour that a Minister should be sent to them next Spring.















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